

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITIONS

OF THE

BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH & MELCOMBE REGIS

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

BY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

WEYMOUTH :
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**To His Worship the Mayor,
and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.**

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with Section XIV. of the Local Government Order as to the Duties of the Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour of submitting to you my Third Annual Report on the health of the District, together with its Vital Statistics, and a general résumé of the Sanitary Work, etc., done during the year. I have this year added a short report of the health and condition of the Elementary Schools, from July to December, to bring this work up to the end of the year, as in future, under the Memorandum of the Board of Education dealing with the Inspection and Examination of children under the Education Act, 1907, this work is to be included in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report.

I have in this, as in my former Reports, endeavoured to speak plainly, though I trust not discourteously, as to the Sanitary condition of your District, believing, to speak figuratively, that when the cancer exists the surgeon's knife must be used, and that nothing is to be gained by concealment of the ailment.

In carrying out my duties I am continually indebted to the Medical profession for assistance and co-operation. My sincere thanks are due to the Members of the Council in general, and the Sanitary Committee in particular for their kindness and support throughout the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. BARCLAY.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
Summary of Statistics ...	5	Fish Frying Establishments ...	25
Climate ...	7	Food Inspection ...	25
Population ...	8	Slaughter Houses ...	27
Births ...	8	Offensive Trades ...	28
Deaths ...	9	Housing of the Working Classes	28
Infantile Deaths ...	9	Common Lodging Houses ...	29
Notification of Infectious Diseases	11	Collection and Disposal of House	
Small Pox ...	12	Refuse ...	31
Cholera ...	12	House Drainage ...	32
Diphtheria ...	13	The Backwater and Harbour ...	33
Erysipelas ...	14	Factories and Workshops Act	34
Scarlet Fever ...	14	Bakehouses ...	35
Enteric Fever ...	15	Home Workers ...	36
Tubercular Diseases ...	16	Midwives Act ...	37
Measles ...	17	Elementary Schools ...	38
Whooping Cough ...	17	Staff of the Health Department	40
Rötheln (German Measles) ...	17	General Sanitary Work ...	42
Chicken Pox ...	18	Vital Statistics ...	43
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	19	Population ...	44
Cancer ...	19	Notification of Infectious	
Isolation Hospital ...	19	Disease ...	45
Water Supply ...	21	Deaths... ...	46
Cowsheds, Dairies & Workshops	23	Infantile Mortality ...	47
Dairies and Milkshops...	24	Inspection of Factories ...	50
Ice Cream Trade ...	25	Meteorology ...	<i>Appended</i>

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area of the Borough in Statute Acres	...	...	...	1,616 $\frac{5}{8}$
Population, Census 1901	...	...	...	19,843
" estimated, middle of June	...	...	...	23,300
Number of inhabited houses, Census 1901	...	...	...	3,881
" " " 1907	...	...	...	4,456
Average number of persons per house, 1901	...	...	...	5.1
Density of Population, persons per acre	...	...	...	17.8
Uncorrected Death Rate	...	...	...	13.3

	Borough, 1907.	England and Wales, 1907.	76 Large Towns.	142 Smaller Towns.	England and Wales less the 218 Towns.
Birth Rate	21.8	26.3	27.0	25.7	25.6
Death Rate	12.8	15.0	15.4	14.5	14.7
Zymotic Death Rate	0.68	1.26	1.54	1.29	0.91
Infantile Mortality	104.3	118	127	122	106

THE BOROUGH.

The Borough is formed from the union of the two ancient and separate boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis separated by the Harbour and its prolongation—West and North—the Backwater.

Melcombe Regis lies to the East of the Backwater and North of the Harbour, it is the more level of the two, the maximum height above sea level being 108 feet. It is divided into two Wards, North and South. The Geological formation of the greater portion of Melcombe Regis is Oxford Clay, but that portion facing the Bay has an overlying strata of shingle and sand to a depth of 8 or 10 feet.

Weymouth lying to the West and South of the Harbour and Backwater, is the more hilly portion, the gradients being steeper, the maximum height being 175 feet. The Geological formation is Clay and Coral Rag.

The Area of the Borough was considerably enlarged in 1895 by including a portion of the Radipole Parish in Melcombe Regis and of Wyke Regis in Weymouth.

The Area as given me by the Borough Engineer is—

			ACRES.	
Old Borough	{	Land ...	452 $\frac{1}{4}$	
		Tidal Waters ...	311	
			<hr/>	763 $\frac{1}{4}$
Extension	{	Radipole ...	437	
		Wyke Regis ...	416 $\frac{3}{8}$	
			<hr/>	853 $\frac{3}{8}$
		Total ...	...	<hr/>1616 $\frac{5}{8}$ <hr/>

METEOROLOGY.

Full details of the Meteorology of the Borough will be found in the Appended Report of the Honorary Meteorologist, Mr. I. J. Brown, F.R.Met.Soc., but the following summary of his report may be of interest :—

Highest Maximum Temperature	...	78 on July 16th
Lowest Minimum	„	... 22 on Jan. 25th
Mean Maximum	„	... 56·4
Mean Minimum	„	... 44·8
Mean of Maximum and Minimum	...	50·6
Difference from Average	... ..	—0·2
Number of days on which rain fell	...	173
Total fall in inches	... ..	27·44
Mean Relative Humidity	... ..	79
Number of hours of bright sunshine	...	1784·07
Days on which sun shone	... ..	303

CLIMATE.

The Naples of England, as it aptly has been termed, possesses one of the most equable climates in the Country.

Its rare geographical position, situated at the extremity of a promontory, sheltered from the North by the Dorset Hills, with the Crescent Bay facing the East, and with the pure, fresh and invigorating breezes of the English Channel fanning it from the West, with its wealth of bright sunshine, its small rainfall, its soft yet mildly invigorating atmosphere free from any oppressive humidity; Weymouth equals, if it does not excel, any other health resort in the Country.

Although in Easterly Winds the Esplanade is somewhat exposed, yet one has only to travel to another portion of the Borough where the outlook is to the South and West and the English Channel, and this drawback vanishes.

Boating and Bathing are of the safest and best. Public Gardens are dotted here and there, whilst the many places of historical interest, and the diversified scenery of land and seascape—some of these unique—are easily accessible by numerous steamers and coaches.

The prevailing Westerly Winds and the sheltered position of the Town give to the Winter a mildness and salubrity which it is to be regretted are not more widely known.

POPULATION.

As in all years, except the Census year, this has to be estimated, and in consequence of the extension of the Borough in 1895, the usual method of estimation by calculating the rate of increase as being the same in each decennial period, is not available.

It is somewhat difficult to arrive at a correct estimate, and I have taken all the various methods and struck an average, correcting this by means of the number of inhabited houses and the average number of persons to each house as at the Census in 1901.

The estimation has to be made for the *normal* population as at the end of June, and as there is a decrease in the number of inhabited houses, I have estimated the number as similar to last year, viz. 23,300.

This does not take into consideration visitors or the men belonging to the Royal Navy. Were these estimated for, and the latter are with us during a large portion of the year, the numbers would be greatly increased.

BIRTHS.

During 1907, 508 births were registered, a number practically similar to last year. Of this number 12 were illegitimate, equal to 2·3 per cent of the whole. This is a considerable decrease on last year's number, and is less than the average, 3·3, for the 3 previous years. The total number of births, as can be seen in Table 1, is above the average for the last ten years.

The Distribution and Rates for each portion of the Borough and for the whole are as under :—

		Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1000.
Weymouth	...	149	161	310	26·2
Melcombe Regis	...	98	100	198	16·7
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		247	261	508	21·8
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The great disproportion in the Rates between the two portions of the Borough, still continues. The Birth Rate, as a whole, is considerably under that of England and Wales which is 26·3.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered in the Borough is 311, equal to an uncorrected death rate of 13·3. Both of these are an increase on last year, and the numbers are in excess of the average for the past ten years.

This is the uncorrected death rate, but to get the true or corrected death rate, we have to eliminate the deaths of people dying in Public Institutions or Hospitals, who were not residents. There are 19 of such dying in the Eye Infirmary, Princess Christian Hospital, Royal Hospital, and Workhouse. To these we have to add the deaths of residents of Weymouth dying in Public Institutions in other Districts, and of these we have 7; 1 from Bath Workhouse, 1 in the Isolation Hospital, and 5 from the County Asylums.

The corrected number of deaths is therefore 299, and is equal to a rate of 12·8 per 1000 for the Borough. For Weymouth the rate is 14·2, and for Melcombe Regis 11·4 per 1000.

There were 18 deaths certified by the Coroner. The average age at death is 46 years.

It is noticeable that the greater portion of the increase in the deaths, is at the age periods 1 to 5 and 5 to 15, and that the increase at these periods is mostly from Tubercular Diseases.

There is an unfortunate increase in the number of deaths from accidents, from 4 to 13.

INFANTILE DEATHS.

There were 53 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, equal to a rate of 104·3 per 1000 births.

The number of deaths is the same as last year, but the fewer births render the rate slightly higher. The number of illegitimate infants dying during the year is equal to a rate of 250 per 1000 illegitimate births. The enormous disproportion between these two rates gives one cause to ponder.

On analysing the causes of death (which may be seen in Table V. in the Appendix) it will again be noticed that over 41 per cent. occur during the first month. Of these 27 per cent. are from

premature birth and are due to maternal causes, 13·6 per cent. are from diarrhœal diseases, and 18 per cent. from wasting diseases, whilst 9 per cent. are due to overlying or suffocation.

These latter may be all classed as more or less preventible causes, and if the percentage of these is so high in the first four weeks of life, it does not lessen much during the whole of the first year. The percentages of these being, Diarrhœal Diseases 13·2 per cent., Wasting Diseases 15 per cent., Suffocation (overlying) 7·5 per cent., or a total of preventible diseases during the first year of life of 36 per cent. I have excluded from these tables and figures all deaths which cannot be properly classed as "preventible."

Convulsions are always a suspicious cause of death, and might fairly be included, as they are so frequently brought on by injudicious feeding.

On further analysis we find that the two different parts of the Borough differ greatly in the incidence of these diseases, and going further still, that the Wards differ as greatly. Weymouth district being responsible for the greater number in both Diarrhœal, Wasting Diseases, and Overlying, in a proportion greater than the difference in the population accounts for, being as 13 to 6. All the Premature Births, and all Overlying cases occurred in Weymouth.

Tuberculous Diseases account for 9·4 of the deaths, in the proportion of 3 to Melcombe Regis to 2 to Weymouth. The need for further action to lessen the causes of this mortality is apparent.

I reported upon this fully in November, 1906, shewing, that a Health Visitor could be found ample opportunities for work. No action was taken. In October, 1907, on the Notification of the Births' Act becoming law, I again asked that a Health Visitor and Sanitary Inspector (combined office) should be appointed, but again the Council did not deem it necessary. Perhaps the third application may be successful.

As the great majority of these infantile deaths from "preventible" causes occur in districts where the Mothers have not the necessary knowledge of the Hygiene of the infant, and err

in feeding, etc., from ignorance, the advent of a Health Visitor, who, where necessary, could give practical instruction to such Mothers, should have some effect.

All cases of death from Diarrhœal Diseases were personally investigated. In each case the feeding was artificial, and in each case, good could have been done had special knowledge been obtainable by the Mother. When bottles with long rubber tubes are used, and imperfectly cleaned, with milk stored either in a scullery or kitchen, exposed to contamination by flies (and in one case with the milk kept always in a bedroom where three adults besides an infant slept), it is no wonder that the delicate stomachs of little children go wrong and death results ; to which may be added the addition of preservatives to milk, so unnecessary, if proper precautions were taken by the Dairyman.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFIABLE).

The Returns furnished to me under this Act shew that the number of cases of Infectious diseases notified during 1907 was :— Diphtheria 24, Erysipelas 8, Scarlet Fever 34, Enteric Fever 3, Phthisis Pulmonalis 3—Total 72, as compared with 90 in 1906. The above is the number of supposed cases of infectious disease. Further observation in a certain proportion of these have led to a revision in the diagnosis, and in some few cases to a withdrawal of the notification. Four cases were officially withdrawn, viz. : 1 Diphtheria, 3 Scarlet Fever, while some 9 others—5 Diphtheria and 4 Scarlet Fever—proved not to be the disease notified. The official number, however, as returned week by week to the Local Government Board is 68, Weymouth being responsible for 41, Melcombe Regis 27. This is equal to a rate of 2·9 per 1,000 of the estimated population, or excluding Phthisis for purposes of comparison with former years 2·7. The following tables give the notifications for each month and the rates for the last ten years.

		Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Phthisis	Totals
January	...	4	2	6	—	—	12
February	...	3	—	2	—	—	5
March	...	2	—	—	1	—	3
April	...	1	—	4	—	1	6
May	...	—	3	1	—	—	4
June	...	—	—	7	—	—	7
July	...	—	1	2	—	—	3
August...	...	1	1	2	—	1	5
September	...	—	—	—	1	—	1
October	...	6	1	2	—	—	9
November	...	6	—	4	—	—	10
December	...	—	—	1	1	1	3
Totals	...	23	8	31	3	3	68

1897	...	1.7 per 1000	1902	...	8.8 per 1000
1898	...	0.8 „	1903	...	1.3 „
1899	...	1.1 „	1904	...	0.3 „
1900	...	5.9 „	1905	...	1.4 „
1901	...	14.0 „	1906	...	3.7 „

Of the total number of cases reported, 50 were removed from their home and treated in the Isolation Hospital, viz.: Diphtheria 19, Scarlet Fever 30, Enteric Fever 1.

All the cases treated at the Hospital—with the exception of one Diphtheria case—recovered and were returned home fully convalescent. The Hospital death rate is therefore equal to 2 % of the cases admitted, or .04 of the population. The zymotic death rate excluding Phthisis and Epidemic Influenza is 0.68 per 1,000.

SMALL-POX (VARIOLA).

No cases or suspicious cases were reported.

CHOLERA.

No cases were reported.

DIPHTHERIA.

24 cases were notified, one being withdrawn later, 12 being attributed to each part of the Borough. This is equal to an attack rate of 0·9 per 1000 estimated population.

The actual number proved by Bacteriological Examination and continued observation, is really 18, giving a rate of 0·7 per 1000.

The deaths from this disease were 3, giving a death rate of 0·12 per 1000 population, or 166 per 1000 proved cases; a heavy mortality indeed. One case died before the notification was received, a second was too ill to move and died in about 36 hours, the third case died in Hospital from Syncope. In each case of death, Medical attendance was not called for until many days had passed, and this I firmly believe is, in the majority of cases, the cause of the fatal result. Where Diphtheria cases are treated with Antitoxin at an early stage of the disease, a favourable result is generally anticipated. Each day's delay renders the case more and more hopeless.

In the early months of the year, the cases were confined nearly entirely to the Weymouth portion of the Borough, and principally to the Chapelhay portion of it. My Report in February was to the effect, that a large number of sore throats were prevalent in that district, that no direct foci of infection could be traced, and school influence had been of late eliminated. In practically every house affected there are Sanitary defects. The disease seems to follow, in some degree, the disturbance of the soil in laying the surface water drainage. I learn that the soil in very many places is sewage soaked from the presence of old brick or mason's traps, and though it has never been *proved* that the Diphtheria Bacillus is aerielly conveyed from such a source, it is known that septic sore throats are thus caused, and that these are a strong predisposing cause. Twice before in my experience, I have had strong reason to suspect that Diphtheria is caused from the disturbance of sewage polluted soil and the presence of heaps of street sweepings, etc.

Until October the district was free, when 3 cases were notified in one day, one case which had been ill several days, before Medical advice was sought, was notified as "Diphtheritic sore

throat." From the vagueness of this notification I asked permission to examine the girl, and with the Deputy M.O.H. decided, that as the clinical symptoms were so decisive, the case so bad, and the house so unfitted for isolation, the child should be removed at once. She died in Hospital from Syncope four days later. A brother was notified two days after the girl was removed, and recovered. The other cases were all in the Park District and attended St. John's School. Again in November there was a recrudescence of the disease in the Park District, confined to children from St. John's Girls' School. All necessary steps were taken, and during December the district was entirely free. The Park District, like the Chapelhay District, though so different in their general characteristics, will always be prone to such diseases as Diphtheria, until there is a radical alteration in their drainage and Sanitary system. The sins (of omission) of the past are being visited upon the present.

ERYSIPELAS.

8 cases were notified, principally in elderly people. One case was traumatic in origin and entirely due, in my estimation, to the insanitary surroundings of the workshop in which he was employed. Notice was served and to some extent carried out, but not entirely. The usual question of whether a w.c. in the closest proximity to the workshop required an efficient flushing cistern or not, cropped up, and my opinion in this case was overruled, though nuisance was provable. No deaths resulted from Erysipelas.

SCARLET FEVER.

34 cases were notified as such, 3 cases were officially withdrawn at a later date, and 4 proved, finally, not to have been Scarlet Fever, giving the absolute number of proved cases as 27, equal to an attack rate of 1.1 per 1000.

No deaths were due to Scarlet Fever.

Early in January some 5 cases were notified, limited to two houses. One of the cases had been ill some weeks, and was the cause of the outbreak amongst the others. The original case

could not be traced. Sporadic cases were notified during each month, but until June, most of the cases proved, on further observation, not to be Scarlet Fever. In the beginning of June cases were reported from widely separated portions of the Borough, and no common source of origin could be traced.

At the end of June, 2 cases were notified in one house. As the children developed the disease within a few hours of their arrival in town, the source of infection was obviously an outside one, and on communicating with the district they had come from—also a seaside resort—it gave the authorities there the first intimation of that disease being in their district. In July and August the few cases notified were principally imported into the Borough, or directly infected from importations.

At the end of October and beginning of November some 6 cases occurred within a very few days. The only probable source of infection—common to all—was the presence in the infected houses of sailors from one of H.M. Ships in Portland Roads. Enquiry there, however, did not shew any known cases of the disease. During the latter part of the year, Scarlet Fever, I am informed, has been prevalent in the surrounding districts to such an extent as to require the closing of the schools, but the Borough has remained free, the one case notified in December being doubtful, and was only kept under observation in the Isolation Hospital for a period of 18 days, being discharged then, free from discharges or desquamation.

The schools of the Borough were closed, as regards all children from the Parish of Chickerell in the Rural District of Weymouth, from September 12th to 30th, in consequence of an outbreak of Scarlet Fever and the closing of the schools in that district.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Three cases were notified. No deaths were due to the disease.

One case in March, a boy of 14, an “under butler” he termed himself. No probable source of infection could be traced, the only suspicion being the use of water from a well, intended for garden purposes only ; but as no case of Enteric had ever been known in

that vicinity (a large private residence), the case can only be considered obscure. It did not respond to the "Widal" examination. It was removed and treated at the Isolation Hospital.

The second case in September, a school teacher, aged 16, was even more obscure in origin, the history could only be obtained second hand, and of course is not very reliable.

The third case in December, a boy of 14, employed at a bookstall. In this case also all inquiries as to source of infection were negative.

The two latter cases were treated at home.

TUBERCULAR DISEASES

Voluntary notification of Phthisis Pulmonalis has now been in force two full years. The returns made from it have been so meagre, and the cases notified generally so far advanced in the complaint, that the benefits expected to be derived from notification have not been realized. Unless the notification is compulsory, I do not expect any fuller information to reach me in the future. The object intended by the notification, was the treatment of suitable cases, in an early stage of the disease, at the Isolation Hospital, and their instruction in the methods of precaution and disinfection of sputum, etc., so that on their return home after a short stay they could intelligently continue these methods. The cases notified have not been suitable. They have been visited and given instruction, but little hope can be entertained of this being properly carried out after only one lesson. Whenever consent has been obtained, rooms, personal clothing, and bedding have been disinfected after death.

The deaths from all Tubercular diseases have been 49, those from Phthisis Pulmonalis 33, equal to a rate respectively of 2.1 and 1.4 per 1000. This is a considerable increase upon last year and upon all previous years, excepting 1905, which it equals.

NON=NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES.

An Epidemic of Measles was prevalent at the end of last year in the Westham District. Every precaution was taken during the Christmas holidays to prevent the extension of the disease into other districts, and Sunday School Superintendents and all Churches were asked to assist by closing Sunday Schools and postponing Christmas and New Year festivities.

All willingly responded in the affirmative, but the disease spread ; it was ascertained later that a large children's party had been given by a private resident, at which children from infected houses and some children in the premonitory stage had been present, with the direst results. Being prepared for the outbreak in Melcombe Regis, it was kept under control and soon died out.

During the rest of the year it was absent, with the exception of a minor outbreak in a private school towards the autumn.

Six deaths are recorded as being due to Measles and the immediate sequelæ. This is equal to a rate of 0·25 per 1000 population. This is the highest rate for many years.

WHOOPING COUGH (PERTUSSIS).

Whooping Cough was absent throughout the year, a few cases were brought to my notice from the Elementary Schools on suspicion, but proved not to be that complaint.

RÖTHELN (GERMAN MEASLES).

In June many cases of this disease were reported as occurring in St. John's Infant School. These were investigated by the Deputy M.O.H., who could find no definite evidences of this disease. Cases kept being reported, and were all promptly visited during the early days of July, but of all seen by myself only two could possibly be termed Rötheln. All suspected cases were excluded from school, and the reports soon ceased.

In November this complaint suddenly appeared at St. Mary's Girls' School, four houses being affected in two days. From the promptness of the teacher's notification, the second crop consisted of only 1 case, and what at first seemed likely to be an epidemic was checked in the bud.

Odd cases were reported from Holy Trinity Infant School, but as in June, the evidences were not sufficient.

VARICELLA (CHICKEN POX).

This disease became prevalent in the 'Babies' room of Cromwell Road Infant School in October. When first reported to me, and examination made of the scholars, over 50% of the scholars were found suffering from it. The disease was of so mild a type, and the rash being confined in nearly all cases to the body, made it difficult to find the affected children, and this room being used principally as a "Creche," the Mothers insisted on sending their children back to school, necessitating a daily inspection of the class, which in the absence of any female assistance told heavily on my time and upon that of the teachers, who did their best to assist. To remedy this I closed the room—but owing to some lack of technicality—(my not calling the Sanitary Committee together to sanction the proceedings) it only remained so one week. The complaint spread and practically affected every child in that room and several in the class immediately above it. Some cases were also found attending St. Paul's School, and in December a few cases were noted at Holy Trinity Infant School, but the disease has been kept under control.

The difficulty found with this mild complaint is that it is nearly invariably in an infant school that it appears, that mothers generally look upon the infant school as a 'creche' to relieve them of the trouble of looking after young children; that they will persist—the child not feeling ill—in sending them back to school day after day, to be as promptly returned home again, and cannot be got to see the necessity for isolation at their own homes.

Further powers, against this action, are given by Sect. 57 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, and will be enforced as soon as the Local Government Board have sanctioned the adoption of the Act.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

Whether owing to the comparatively mild and wet summer, or to the alteration for the better in that portion of our milk supply derived from within the Borough, or from a combination of the circumstances, together with the better sanitation which is being slowly evolved, these diseases were not present to any great extent. Careful enquiry through the summer months found few cases being attended. Only 7 deaths were recorded, all of these in infants. All were hand fed and living in congested districts, and—it may only be a coincidence—all had their source of milk supply from outside the Borough.

The death rate is 0·3 per 1000 of the population.

CANCER.

Fifteen deaths were registered as due to Cancer—11 from Weymouth, 4 from Melcombe Regis. This gives a death rate of 0·64 per 1000 inhabitants.

The corresponding rates for former years as far back as can be ascertained were :—

1900	...	0·50	1904	...	0·97
1901	...	1·05	1905	...	0·71
1902	...	0·59	1906	...	0·9
1903	...	0·63	1907	...	0·64

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Borough Isolation Hospital is outside the Borough boundary, near Chickerell, in the Weymouth Rural District. It is situated in an enclosed piece of ground $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent. It is built of galvanised iron, wood lined, and heated by slow combustion stoves.

It consists of a central administration block and two detached ward blocks, connected by a covered passage-way with the central block, a laundry block and other outbuildings. Accommodation is provided for twenty patients in each block, and two rooms have been converted in the administration block into a ward for two beds, which may be used either for enteric cases or for observation purposes in doubtful cases.

During 1907, 50 cases have been admitted into the hospital, and these may be classified as under :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	15
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	25
Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	1
Suspected diphtheria	...	...	...	...	4
„ scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	5

One death from Syncope following Diphtheria occurred in the Hospital.

The permanent staff consists of Matron, probationer nurse, Porter and Wife who acts as Cook. A Laundress is temporarily provided. Assistance in nursing is provided from the Trained Nurses' Institute, when required. Such has only been necessary during a period of eight weeks in the first three months of the year.

The re-organization of the Staff which took place towards the end of 1906 has been most successful, tending towards greater efficiency and greater economy in extra nursing.

Maintenance alone of patients and staff is at the rate of 9d. and a fraction per day per head, a sum much under that usually allowed.

During the year £23 12s. 6d. has been received in payment from patients at the Hospital.

The Small Pox Hospital adjoins the Fever Hospital, but is separated from it by an unclimbable iron fence. It contains eight beds with separate administration offices and is a complete establishment of itself. It is kept ready for patients but has not yet

been used for such. Under directions from the Local Government Board, the Town Council have passed a resolution that it must not be used for Small Pox patients simultaneously with other infectious diseases in the adjacent Hospital.

DISINFECTION of clothing and bedding is carried out by means of super-heated steam at the disinfecting station, adjoining the Corporation Yard, in Commercial Road. A special building of the most modern type has been erected, and is kept entirely for that purpose and the housing of the Ambulance Waggon.

During the year 2,512 articles have passed through the disinfectors. No complaints of damage to any article have been received.

DISINFECTION of houses is carried out by means of formalin vapour discharged from a Pneumatic Sprayer, and its efficiency may be judged by the fact that no secondary cases have occurred in any house during my term of office. 121 houses and 13 schools were disinfected during the year.



WATER SUPPLY.

The Borough is supplied throughout by a private Company, which also supplies various villages in the adjacent Rural District. The water springs from the upper green sand, below the chalk at the foot of a hill beyond the village of Sutton Poyntz, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town.

A large number of springs issue from the side of the hill and run directly into a small reservoir or collecting pond, partly concrete and partly soil. It is not stored here but flows at once through a strainer to the pumping station.

The whole source is surrounded for about four acres by an unclimbable iron fence, and is uninhabited for a considerable distance round. The height of the reservoirs and springs is about 80 feet above sea level. The water flows by gravitation to the pumping station 40 feet below, where partly by turbine engines

and partly by steam it is pumped to the covered reservoirs at Preston 160 feet higher, and at Wyke 185 feet higher. From the Preston reservoir it flows by gravitation to a covered reservoir at Rodwell at 142 feet, and these—Rodwell and Wyke—supply the town of Weymouth, the latter serving the higher parts of the town. The supply is on the constant system, and the quantity is sufficient, averaging $25\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head per day. It is of excellent quality, though rather hard. The accompanying analysis has been given me by the Company as having been made by their Analyst :—

(COPY).

Western Counties Laboratory,

Bristol,

November 5th, 1906.

To the Board of Directors of Weymouth Water Co.

Gentlemen,

I beg to hand you herewith the results of analysis of a sample of Weymouth water received from your Manager on the 29th ult., as follows :—

						<i>Grains per gallon.</i>
Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	none
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	·0007
Nitrogen as Nitrate	...	...	...	...	...	·31
Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	absent
Cholorine as Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	1·80
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F.	...	...	...	...	...	·005
Total dissolved solids	...	...	...	...	...	22·0
Earthy Carbonates	...	...	...	...	...	13·0
Earthy Salts other than Carbonates	...	...	...	...	...	1·0
Hardness (by soap test)	...	...	...	...	...	14·0
Deposit	...	...	...	...	...	Slight vegetable and mineral debris.

These results are perfectly satisfactory.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) F. WALLIS STODDART, F.I.C., F.C.S.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND WORKSHOPS.

There are seven Cowsheds registered as being situated within the Borough, a reduction of one on former years. It is with pleasure that I am able to report a general improvement in the sanitary state of all of them, and that the persistent inspection, accompanied by monitions and advice, has also much improved the conditions under which the milking is carried out.

Three of the older cowsheds have been entirely re-modelled during the year, two of these after legal proceedings—pending at the end of last year—had been successfully taken against them. In two of these a certificate of fitness has been granted that proper provision has been made for the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply. In the third, the certificate excluded lighting and ventilation. Summary proceedings had been taken at the end of last year, and adjourned in the case of a third cowshed kept in a grossly insanitary state. At the adjourned hearing the cowshed was declared to be closed, and proceedings were withdrawn on payment of costs. During the summer this place was re-opened without notice. As soon as it became known the Sanitary Committee sanctioned legal proceedings and it was again closed. At the close of the year notices are pending against two cowkeepers to have the immediate surroundings of their cowsheds brought into a more sanitary state. I do not apprehend any difficulty in having these orders carried out, as the determination of the Sanitary Committee to enforce their requirements—by legal proceedings if necessary—has had a most salutary effect.

My drastic action of last year in making public the condition of many—if not all—of the cowsheds in the surrounding district, has had, I believe, some remedial effect. I understand that Bye-laws for the Regulation of Dairies and Cowsheds have been made, and, theoretically at least, something has been done. Whether it will be of practical benefit time alone can shew. I have information that one at least of the cowsheds—the whole of the milk supply of which is brought into the Borough—has been entirely renovated. May it be an omen of further progress during the present year.

The standard of cleanliness I expect from Cowkeepers and Dairymen is, for a beginning, a moderate one; compared with that enforced in many places it is as the positive is to the superlative. During this summer a great portion of my holiday was spent in viewing Cowsheds in Dairy districts in Scotland and the Midlands. With this knowledge, and with a personal knowledge in recent years of the dairy and produce farms of different parts of Canada, The States, Germany and Holland, I have no hesitation in stating that the Dairy Farmer in this district is hopelessly behind hand. In the most of cases he is, to the modern sanatarian, a veritable Rip Van Winkle. He looks upon the Health Officer as his greatest enemy, whereas the countries which are cutting him out in the dairy line have come to look on this official as their friend. Will he shake off his lethargic slumbers, put his hand—not alone to the plough—but to the brush and water bucket, leave off platitudes as to the benefits or otherwise of Free Trade or Protection, extend his view of the horizon beyond his own immediate neighbourhood, learn that the world moves faster now than in the “good old days,” and once more take the first place in the world, or be content to sink into decrepitude?



DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

The larger milkshops are well kept, but as in the case of the Cowkeepers the means for *scalding utensils* are sadly deficient. In no case is there a sufficient supply of boiling water, and it is a common custom to use the same water for two or three utensils.

Steam is not used in any of the Borough Dairies, but I have the promise of one of the largest and most progressive dairymen to provide a boiler and steam jets at an early date.

The practice, of using bottles for regular customers, is becoming more prevalent, and when properly carried out, with proper means for cleansing and sterilizing the bottles before filling, is to be recommended. I hope to see the full plant in the Dairy, before mentioned, ere my next report—if any—is issued.

The smaller milkshops, where milk is retailed, ancillary to other business, are, as in past years, not to be commended. The occupiers are full of promises as to carrying out instructions for keeping the milk covered and free from risk of contamination, but very chary of keeping these promises. The quantity of milk they sell is generally so small that one hesitates to take legal proceedings against habitual offenders, but it must come, and shortly, for the sake of example. One has waited and hoped for a New Dairies, etc., Act, which would sound the death-knell to this class, and our hopes seem about to fructify.

The number of Dairymen and Purveyors of Milk registered in the Borough is 47.

ICE CREAM TRADE.

It is insisted upon that all purveyors of Ice Cream should comply with the provisions of the Dairies and Cowshed Act. Inspection during the summer season is frequent, and cleanliness in every stage of the manufacture is stringently enforced.

FISH FRYING ESTABLISHMENTS.

There are six of these in the Borough. All are well conducted, the majority of them have had their pans recently renewed, and these are of the latest construction, reducing the escape of noxious effluvia—excepting through the chimney—to a minimum. The places and the fish, and other comestibles are frequently inspected. The empty fish cases are returned daily in practically every establishment, and complaints of nuisance from this cause have been entirely absent.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Under this heading we have a dual authority. The Health Department, as is usual, controls the usual inspection of Meat, Fish, and perishable articles, but the administration of the Food and Drugs Act is under the direction of the Watch Committee and the Chief Constable.

Many complaints have been made to me, and samples sent me concerning milk, butter, etc., all of which complainants have to be referred to the police. Certain samples of milk and cream have at times been brought to me with complaint of added matter in quantities, and of filth and dirt or other impurities being present, and from curiosity I have inspected and tested and microscopically examined these, and found the complaints justified. No action could be taken.

At an inspection of Slaughter Houses a Tuberculous carcase was seen, and the affected portion seized, and by order of a magistrate destroyed. As this was the first seizure of the sort, prosecution was not pressed. Towards the last days of the year, information was received of the recent establishment of a trade in what is termed in some parts of the country "slink meat," sent by rail, and consigned principally to a district outside the Borough. Combined action is being taken to render the trade a risky one.

The Chief Constable forwards me the following return of his action under the Food and Drugs Act.

Chief Constable's Office,
Weymouth,

January 4th, 1908.

Samples taken under Food and Drugs Act.

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that during the year ending December 31st, 1907, the number of samples taken by me under the Food and Drugs Act, for the purpose of Public Analysis, was 57. For which I received from the Public Analyst, Certificates certifying that 53 of same were genuine samples. The remaining four, otherwise than genuine, viz.—One of milk as deficient of fat to the extent of 12 parts per cent. In this case proceedings were taken and case dismissed. Three of milk adulterated with eight, five, and seven parts per cent. of added water respectively. The persons offending in the three cases last named were dealt with by the Watch Committee.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK EACOCK, C.C.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There were at the close of last year ten slaughter houses in occupation. As noted in my report for 1906, no licences seem to have been applied for since 1893, and notice to that effect was forwarded to each occupier, with the request that formal application be made for licence.

On April 1st all the licences were renewed for one year, with, in two cases, a notification that after March 31st, 1908, such licences would not be renewed, the buildings and general arrangements, etc., rendering them totally unfit for the purpose. In one other, structural alterations were ordered to be carried out as a condition of the renewal of the licence, which was postponed for a month. The required alterations have not been carried out after repeated reminders, and further action is pending.

Much improvement is manifested in the state of cleanliness in which all are now kept; walls and utensils are kept free from coagulated blood.

I should not be doing my duty did I not once more bring forward that hardy annual—a Municipal Abattoir. Some of the principal butchers have now asked for it, and in my opinion it should be the next public undertaking to be considered. It is an essential that our food supply should be produced and kept under better conditions than at present, and our meat should be free from any suspicion of tubercle or other disease.

Eight places are on the Register of Factories and Workshops as being engaged in the preparation of sausages, etc. Four of these are factories.

All are kept in a cleanly state, and the work, so far as can be judged at the time of inspection, carried out in a proper manner. It is very advisable that in this trade, as in bakeries, no phthisical patient should be employed. In some of the slaughter houses in the district a reprehensible habit has been for some time in use, of boiling offal for pigs food in open boilers, and in some cases within the buildings. This is distinctly an offensive trade, and during the year notices have been served to have this discontinued, excepting under proper conditions as to surroundings and consumption of offensive or noxious vapours.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are seven places occupied as such; gut scraping, one; artificial manure making, one; tripe boiling, two; fat rendering offal and blood boiling, three.

With two exceptions, all have complied with the requirements that noxious fumes arising from pans or boilers, must pass through the fire and be consumed before escaping into the air. These two are under notice.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Reporting at the end of 1905, it was stated that action had been taken under Part I. of The Housing of the Working Classes Act as regards Horsford Street, concerning which a petition had been received from certain inhabitants. At the end of 1906, again reporting on this street, it was stated that the Town Council had refused to take action under the Act (Part I.) as being an insanitary area. During the year I have attempted to take action as regards individual houses, and one of the worst has been closed. Another even worse is at the end of this year under statutory notice.

My attention has been called to Silver Street and the neighbourhood of North Quay as being an insanitary area, and steps have been taken as far as possible to have defects remedied, but the only efficient remedy is demolition of some portion, but as I understand this has been before the Council on previous occasions it seems useless under present conditions to again bring up the subject.

The paving of yards in an insanitary state is being gradually proceeded with, Rose Terrace, Pretoria Terrace, and part of Rock Terrace being finished.

Systematic Inspection of the District is carried out at intervals when the congestion of more urgent work allows of it, but very little has been done during the year. Those streets that are now systematically inspected are followed up by action, and no further street is taken until all defects in the previous one have been remedied. I have been led to adopt this action from finding that

during past years a record has been made of defects; notices served of these, but in the vast majority of cases, nothing further done, and much of the inspection work done in 1904 and 1905 has now to be again gone over. I fail to see the benefit gained by making an exceptionally large record of inspection done, if not followed by action. I have no faith in the mere serving of notices for remedying defects, steady and persistent pressure must be kept up and followed by legal proceedings when necessary. The paving of a lane at the back of North View, referred to in last year's report as being transferred from this department, has not yet been carried out. All houses against which unexpired notices were pending at the end of last year, have been either remedied or closed. One house in Old Castle Gardens has been closed as being unfit for habitation, one house on the Marsh, was closed under Sect. 33 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, action being enabled to be taken under that Section.

Overcrowding, to a certain extent, in the houses of the Artizan class is still rife, from the fact of the high rentals compelling two families to share one house. Some six cases of a bad type were dealt with during the year, but under present conditions it is difficult to remedy, as when moved from one house the overcrowding is generally transferred to another. Further remarks on this subject are continued under Lodging Houses.

LODGING HOUSES.

There are three Common Lodging Houses in the town, all intended for males only. One of these is kept in a satisfactory manner and is clean and well conducted.

One is a licensed public-house, and at each of my visits I have had to report breaches of the Bye-laws to the Sanitary Committee. The third is also most inefficiently conducted, and is reported against at each visit.

This Council having adopted the sanitary provisions of The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which gives further powers regarding Common Lodging Houses, will, I hope, be able to remedy abuses to a greater extent during the present year.

Apart from Registered Common Lodging Houses there are a large number of houses that receive seamen of the Royal Navy for a night's lodging.

My attention has been frequently called to cases of alleged overcrowding of such houses, which I have no reason to believe were in any way exaggerated, though I have been unable to personally verify them.

I am advised that these houses should come under the Act as Common Lodging Houses, but it is considered inadvisable to take steps to bring them in as such.

I have some considerable time since brought the subject of Bye-laws for Houses Let in Lodgings, before the Sanitary Committee, and was asked to prepare such. On going into this, and communicating with other towns, I found that such bye-laws to be of any benefit would also affect houses legitimately let during the season, and that invidious comparisons would require to be made if such houses were excluded from the operation of the bye-laws, and to include all such would be demurred at by the public at large.

The opening of the Sailors' Home was a step in the right direction, but it has not had any appreciable effect on the type of houses to which I refer, for which touting to a considerable extent goes on.

Another Act, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, has come under my review, which might possibly meet our requirements if applicable to seamen from the Royal Navy. This Act gives power to a local authority whose district includes a seaport, to make bye-laws, with the approval of the Board of Trade, for the licensing, inspection, and sanitary condition of seamen's lodging houses, etc., etc., etc., and for the exclusion from such licensed houses of persons of improper character.

The subject is one of great difficulty. We have knowledge of overcrowding at these times, but are incapable so far of bringing *legal* proof of such. I had one house watched and was convinced that serious overcrowding was prevalent. On attempting admission, late at night, I was refused, and before further steps could be taken the house was closed for other reasons.

Under the various Public Health Acts, action in such cases is tedious in the extreme and generally futile.

There are two lots of tenement dwellings in the district which require careful watching. During the past year, Burdon's Buildings has caused comparatively little trouble, but Arch Villas have got into such a condition that action had to be taken. This has been, however, postponed until use can be made of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which will allow the Sanitary Authority greater powers of dealing with this noxious sore.



COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The collection of house refuse is done by the Corporation direct, and is under the Borough Surveyor's Department.

The scavenging is so arranged that every house shall be visited three times a week, and the two main business streets daily. The refuse so collected is conveyed in covered carts to Westham, where it is destroyed in one of Meldrum's Destructors. The steam generated by the destructor is used for working the engines which pump the sewage of the Borough to the outfall in the bay.

In accordance with the bye-laws every house is to be provided with a "suitable covered receptacle" for house refuse. In the past this bye-law has been more honoured in the breach than in the observance, few of the heterogeneous articles used as a receptacle being either suitable or covered, with a consequent unsightly and unsavoury display, and a littered street or path daily in evidence. "Notices calling attention to the bye-law have during this Summer been delivered to every householder, and steps are now being taken to take the names of all offenders, for report to the Sanitary Committee, with a view to further action."

The last paragraph is a quotation from last year's report, and certain offenders were reported. No further action was sanctioned. The householder who wishes to conform with the law, complied with the notice sent, the householder who defies the law does so with impunity; the law keeper is penalized, the law breaker escapes.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

As in former years, house drainage not connected with the main sewers, has been detected. One house on the Wyke Road, formerly draining into a cesspit, has, at considerable expense, been connected with the sewer in Chickerell Road. Four houses in Icen Road, Radipole, were found to discharge their drainage into a ditch. One house, though attention was called to it as far back as 1905, still continues to discharge into the harbour. One house, under consideration at the close of last year, has been closed, as having been occupied contrary to Sect. 33 Public Health Act's Amendment Act, 1890.

The system introduced in 1906, of the testing by water and smoke of all drains of new houses, and of all reconstruction of old drains, by the Sanitary Staff, has met with a success much greater than was expected.

When first enforced in the middle of June, 1906, the quality of work found was, in nearly every case, bad in the extreme. Examples of this being given in last year's report. This year, owing to the knowledge that the inspection was thorough, the quality of work has been in nearly every case first class. The gravest faults found now are such as are due to a want of knowledge of the science of Sanitation, and many of which are due to oversights in the planning. A means of lessening these oversights, which become a source of expense and worry to the builder, at being detected on completion, was suggested to the Sanitary Committee—but failed to meet the approval of the Building Committee when referred to them—was the inspection of all plans, so far as the Sanitary arrangements were concerned, by the M.O.H. before being sanctioned by the Council.

The Drainage of the Park District has again been reported to the Sanitary Committee, and the special need of this District to have each W.C. fitted with a flushing cistern and water supply. I must again repeat my warning of last year, that neglect to enforce this requirement is a grave menace to the public health. Testing of drainage for prospective tenants of houses is performed by the Sanitary staff for a nominal sum. By this means many of the older houses have had their drainage system brought into line

with modern requirements. For the majority of boarding houses a sanitary certificate is a *sine quâ non*, and very many along the sea front now possess such.

The main sewers—one for Weymouth and one for Melcombe Regis—convey the sewage to a tank at Westham, in proximity to the destructor, whence it is pumped during ebb tide to a point in the sea 1150 feet from the Nothe Point, and 25 feet under the low water level of ordinary Spring tides. There are two local sewers—in the Belfield and Old Castle districts—which take the drainage of some 80 houses, and at present discharge into Portland Roads.

The sewers are ventilated by 66 upcast shafts and 13 Webb's lights.



THE BACKWATER AND HARBOUR.

This sheet of water, familiarly known as the Backwater, has an acreage of about 250 acres and is tidal.

The Western boundary is partly in the Rural District, and the River Wey enters the lake at its upper or Northern end. The Southern boundary is formed by a masonry dam, with a lock gate, by means of which the waters are held up during ebb tide. Situated towards the Northern and Western boundaries is an island, upon which the Corporation have established a swannery, and a large number of swans tend to still further increase the natural beauty and picturesqueness of the scene.

The major portion of the lake is shallow, with the exception of a channel meandering through it, and when the lock gate is opened extensive flats are seen at low water. Upon these flats grow various species of Algae, locally termed "weed," and the presence of this fungus growth during the months of August and September—and later occasionally—is apt to cause an obnoxious smell if laid bare and exposed to the sun's rays, unless great care is taken to have all that may be exposed promptly removed.

The remedy for this occasional nuisance has been one of the problems troubling the Corporation for many years. It seems that at one time the deposition of sewage matter was blamed for

the nuisance that was undoubtedly present, but at the present time, so far as the Borough is concerned, no sewage matter is now allowed to enter, though it still receives the whole of the drainage of that part of the Rural District comprising Radipole, Nottingham, Broadwey, and Upwey villages. The presence of sulphurous waters from Nottingham Spa and Radipole, as also from certain points on the Western side, may tend to some very slight extent to increase the obnoxious effluvia occasionally present. For many years past the only remedy used has been the removal of the "weed" by manual labour, raking it into floats and on to the banks and carting it away. An expensive method of treatment, which, while at times successful has also at other times tended to increase the nuisance, from the quantity collected being beyond the means of quick disposal. The method of treatment has been temporarily remedial but not curative.

During the past year—the first I am informed for a long period—no nuisance was complained of from this cause. Whether we shall be able to continue this pleasant state of matters remains to be seen. The continuation of the Backwater below the Dam to the sea is technically the Harbour, and over this portion, the Borough Authorities or their officials have no control. It is under a separate administration with a separate M.O.H. and Sanitary Inspector, surely one of the greatest anomalies this Borough possesses. During the past year, on several occasions, this division in the Sanitary control of the Borough, caused considerable delay in the abatement of Nuisances, brought naturally to the attention of the M.O.H. of the Borough, but which he was powerless to directly interfere with.

The unification of the Sanitary control of the district seems an urgent necessity.



FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

There are 19 Factories and 252 Workshops in the district with some 40 Workplaces, all of which have been inspected. The record of Workplaces is not complete.

497 visits have been paid under the F. and W. Act, and 90 written notices issued to remedy defects. The great bulk of the notices are divided between want of cleanliness—in most part neglect of lime washing—and insufficient sanitary accommodation. Under the F. and W. Act, 1901, every Workshop and Factory must be provided with sufficient and suitable Sanitary Accommodation. The standard of sufficiency and suitability enforced, or attempted to be enforced, is that each w.c. must be provided with a water supply for flushing purposes, and that the place provided must be in accordance with the Bye-laws. Steady and continued pressure is being exerted to bring all into conformity. Bakehouses were started with, and at the close of this year, all are now remedied. One prosecution under Sect. 22 Public Health Act's Amendment Act was required.

DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS were, generally speaking, in good order, defects found were minor.

TAILORS; as in other years, want of Ventilation is the general defect. When inlets and exits are provided they are generally blocked up by the workmen. One case of overcrowding was found.

LAUNDRIES. Sanitary defects of a grave character were found in one Factory Laundry and were referred to the Surveyor's department, the remaining were satisfactory with one slight exception.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 40 in the district, a decrease of one. In no other department has there been noticeable such a steady and continued improvement and recognition of the need for cleanliness and ventilation.

Three of the older bakehouses have been entirely demolished and re-built with all the most modern improvements in ovens, machinery, and means of ventilation.

The action taken last year requiring all plans of Factories and Workshops to be submitted to the M.O.H. as well as to the Surveyor, has resulted in buildings being erected of a suitable type.

Each of the plans first submitted, though in accordance with the building bye-laws, were not considered by the M.O.H. as having suitable provision for ventilation, or for cleanliness as regards firing the ovens; with the result that the plans were altered in accordance with the suggestions of the Health Department before the buildings were erected, and in one case a new site was required to be found to provide suitable means for ventilation and for access to the stokehole.

Under the former regime the buildings would have been completed and occupied before the Health Department had notice, when alterations would have been necessary, causing friction, worry, and expense to the owner, and probably at the end unsatisfactory from a sanitary point of view.

One bakehouse has been closed under Sect. 98 F. and W. Act, on the order of the Magistrates as being, on sanitary grounds, unfit for occupation. Another has been voluntarily closed on the same grounds, and action is pending in two other cases, expiration of lease being waited.

There are two underground bakehouses in occupation, neither can be considered satisfactory.

Special mention is not necessary of the remaining workshops.

HOMEWORKERS.

The perennial difficulty of having the lists of such forwarded still continues. I have adopted the plan of forwarding a list to each likely employer of such, immediately before the dates of delivery, with the request that they should be filled in and returned to me, yet I have frequently to write once or twice again before the return is made; all acts of courtesy on my part.

38 lists have been received from 20 employers, and 81 inspections of Homeworkers premises have been made. The number of workmen or women employed is given as 120, but the actual number, deducting pluralities, is 74.

In seven cases the houses were insanitary to such a degree that notices had to be served to cleanse and purify before further work could be permitted to be taken in.

MIDWIVES ACT.

There are 12 Midwives who gave notice of their intention to practise within the district. Of this number 10 are registered under "prior practice," and two under certificates of an examining body.

One Midwife on the register of 1906, gave notice that she did not intend to practice as a Midwife, but there is a grave suspicion that this was done simply to evade inspection. If sufficient evidence is forthcoming, this woman should be severely dealt with.

It has been found practically impossible to the present, to get the majority of the Midwives registered from prior practice to conform with the regulations of the Midwives Board. Most of them are illiterate and, although every assistance has been rendered them collectively and individually, at the end of the year I felt compelled to officially report eight of the ten to the Local Supervising Authority, and the cases are now pending.

Registers are not kept or so imperfectly, as to be valueless. Bags with utensils, when called for unexpectedly, are found being used for other purposes. In no case since the Act came into force, has any Midwife sent a notification of have required Medical aid, or of having attended a still-birth or dead born child, all of which are clearly evasions of their duties.

Because of their illiteracy, leniency has been shown to these women in the past, and the leniency, as is usual, has been taken advantage of and interpreted as weakness.

I had hoped, had the Notification of Births' Act been adopted at the unanimous recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, to have had some check on the Midwives through it, but the failure of the Town Council as a whole to ratify the adoption, has closed this means for the time being.

At the close of the year I learn, vicariously, that the Board of Guardians have agreed to pay for Medical attendance in certain cases where a Midwife has called for such.

As is stated previously, no such call has been notified during the space of two years and eight months in which the Act has

been in force. It will be of great interest to see the rates during the next year between the cases paid for by the guardians and the cases notified to the Inspector under the Act, viz., the Medical Officer of Health.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

There are six such within the Borough. A full report was made upon these in July last, dealing with the examination of children, sickness, infectious diseases, sanitation, and heating.

Summarizing this Report, the health of the schools generally was good. Considerable trouble was found with cases of Ringworm and verminous complaints, and strong steps were urged to deal with the parents who neglected Medical attendance in such cases. Attention was called to the matter of cleansing of schools and the suggestion thrown out that uniformity was necessary, and that the Sanitary Authority might supervise the methods and give directions. Complaints had been general throughout the previous winter of low temperatures in most of the schoolrooms.

The Sanitary state of the various schools was entered into, Holy Trinity, St. Mary's, and St. Paul's being particularly referred to. The ventilation of Holy Trinity, St. Mary's, St. John's, and St. Paul's was stated to be insufficient.

During the six months ending December 31st, the health of the schools has again been good. The special steps taken to deal with the cases of ringworm and verminous cases have had some effect and the majority of cases now proceed to have medical advice, though it is strongly suspected do not carry the treatment out at their own homes as directed.

Verminous cases have been on the decrease, due entirely to the close supervision exercised by the teachers and the Medical Officer.

SCHOOL CLOSURE. It was found expedient to close for a period of 18 days (Sept. 12th to 30th) the whole of the schools as regards children from the parish of Chickerell in the Rural District of Weymouth, in consequence of an outbreak of scarlet fever

and the closing of the schools in that district. The Babies' Room in the Infant School of Cromwell Road was closed for a period of one week, from an outbreak of Varicella.

The sanitary defects noted at Holy Trinity School have been temporarily remedied, a full and comprehensive system of drainage of the most modern type has been planned and sanctioned by the School Managers, and will be carried out during the Easter and Summer holidays.

St. Mary's Girls' and Infants' School latrines are being re-constructed. At the end of the year they are so far completed that one may state that the system is a good one; when completed in their entirety one may give a fuller judgment on the scheme. In former reports on these latrines, the situation immediately under the windows of the Technical School, was criticized, and this situation has been repeated in the new building, with the added disadvantage that all the openings for ventilation purposes, doors and passages, are now next the Technical School wall, and will render the windows of that latter worse than useless for ventilation purposes.

Nothing has been done to remedy the grave defects in the Boys' School.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL. An entire relaying of drains and general re-construction of the sanitary system has been carried out and is satisfactory.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. The very minor deficiencies in this school have been remedied.

VENTILATION. The recommendations for improved inlets and exits at Holy Trinity School have been to a great extent carried out. The same applies to St. John's School and to St. Paul's. St. Mary's is as previously reported.

Nothing has been done in Holy Trinity, St. Mary's, and St. Paul's as to removal of galleries in infants' schools. St. John's has been remedied.

The suggestions as to cleansing have not yet been considered.

After prolonged observation, in all states of the barometer and thermometer, attention was called to the deficiency in the exits for vitiated air in two of the class rooms at Cromwell Road Boys' School, and this subject is still under consideration.

The heating of many of the class rooms in the various schools is still defective. The thermometer readings show at 9 a.m. in St. Mary's Girls' School frequently 52° Fahrenheit. In the Infant School a few degrees below 'temperate' is the report. In exceptionally cold weather, much less. The same applies to Holy Trinity Girls', but here 48° and 50° more frequently recur. In Holy Trinity Infants' 46° , 48° , and 50° are fairly constant temperatures. The minimum temperature at 9 a.m. should be 55° to 60° Fahrenheit.



STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The *normal* population of the Borough is stated at 23,300. The average population throughout the year will be over 25,000. For such a population residing in an *ancient* borough, and with the importance of the town as a health resort, and as a home for the 'personnel' of the divisions of the Royal Navy during many months of the year, much would be expected from the above heading. An analysis of the staff, however, and comparison with other health resorts, show that it is meagreness itself.

Sanitary work is a science, and like all other sciences requires a special training, not to be acquired by mere "rule of thumb," as is so commonly considered. Apart from the Medical Officer of Health the only other official is the Inspector of Nuisances, non-certificated, but with many years' experience of the ordinary work of the department.

The unskilled labour is represented by the man in charge of the Disinfector, who also has the drain testing, sewer flushing, cleansing of courts and passages, and any of the heterogenous work of a sanitary department to perform, with one more man to take charge of the public urinals and assist generally, and certain

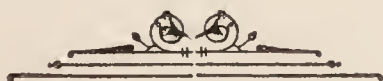
males and females in charge of lavatories, etc. Further unskilled labour is requisitioned in emergencies and for the cleansing of the backwater during the summer.

From the above it is palpably evident, that with the amount of work requiring special training in sanitary science, one non-certificated Inspector cannot possibly fulfil the duties. In the past much of his work has fallen into arrear, much of it has had to be done by the M.O H. (work entirely outside that he is expected to perform).

To those who have intelligently followed the Annual Reports issued during the last six years, it is plain that many years of these arrears—to use the mild term—have still to be made up.

In 1905, in a report on Infantile Mortality, I mentioned the need of further assistance in the Sanitary Inspector's Department. During this year I made a specific request for a female Sanitary Inspector, which request, as is mentioned elsewhere, did not seem to meet the approval of the Council, though unanimously passed by the Sanitary Committee.

In view of the many Acts, affecting directly and indirectly the sanitary department, that have come into force on January 1st, I must again press for a female Inspector at an early date.



GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

No. of Complaints received during the year...	...	63
No. of Inspections of Houses ...	...	1862
Results of Inspections—		
Orders issued for Sanitary Amendment of Houses and Premises ...	...	186
Houses, Premises, &c., cleaned, repaired, white-washed, &c. ...	...	34
Premises disinfected after Infectious illness ...	...	134
House Drains—		
New provided ...	...	51
Repaired, cleaned, trapped, &c. ...	...	152
Privies and W.C.'s—		
New provided ...	...	21
Repaired, &c. ...	...	10
Supplied with water... ..	...	22
Miscellaneous—		
Removal of accumulations of manure, animal and other refuse ...	...	16
Animals, Fowls, &c., removed, being improperly kept ...	...	7
No. of Lodging-houses registered ...	...	3
Legal proceedings (summonses) ...	...	5
General Remarks—		
Manure pits built ...	...	10
New Urinals ...	...	4
Old drains tested ...	...	44
New house drains tested ...	...	35

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous years.

Name of District—*Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.*

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Deaths of Non-resid'ts registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.				Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered. 6	Number.	Rate.*				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13
1897	19,039	462	24.2	52	112.5	231	12.1	...	...	...	...
1898	19,250	463	24.0	57	120.9	259	13.4	...	...	...	...
1899	19,464	481	24.7	76	158.0	345	17.7	...	...	...	...
1900	19,680	483	24.5	41	84.8	287	14.5	...	...	...	...
1901	19,897	518	26.0	59	113.8	303	15.2	...	...	...	...
1902	20,133	480	23.8	41	85.4	269	13.3	12	6	263	13.0
1903	20,336	507	24.9	67	132.1	312	15.3	25	5	292	14.3
1904	20,560	496	24.1	54	106.8	307	14.9	26	2	283	13.7
1905	20,788	548	26.3	55	109.3	335	16.1	24	5	316	15.2
1906	23,300	511	21.9	53	103.7	292	12.5	23	10	279	12.0
Averages for years 1897-1906	20,244	495	24.4	55	112.7	294	14.5	22	5.6	286	13.6
1907	23,300	508	21.8	53	104.3	311	13.3	19	7	299	12.8

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres

(exclusive of area covered by water).

1305½ acres

Total population at all ages...

Number of inhabited houses

Average number of persons per house

... 19,843

... 3,881

... 5.1

At Census of 1901.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse Princess Christian Hospital Royal Hospital Eye Infirmary	Borough Isolation Hospital, Chickerell County Asylums, Dorchester	Bath Workhouse

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? *Yes.*

TABLE II.—Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1907 and previous Years.

Name of District—Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

Names of Localities.		1.—Weymouth.				2.—Melcombe Regis.			
Year		Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
		<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	...	10,177	...	140	...	9,956	...	123	...
1903	...	10,372	311	167	44	9,964	196	125	23
1904	...	10,486	319	145	26	10,074	177	138	27
1905	...	10,626	358	178	48	10,162	190	138	7
1906	...	11,800	328	150	31	11,500	183	129	22
Averages of years 1902 to 1906		10,692	329	156	37	10,331	186	131	20
1907	...	11,800	310	168	33	11,500	198	131	20

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the
Year 1906.

Name of District—Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in Whole District.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.		Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.		Total cases removed to Hospit'l
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years						1	2	1	2	
		Un-der 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 & up-ward.	Wey-mouth.	Mel-combe Regis.	Wey-mouth.	Mel-combe Regis.	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria includ'g Membranous croup	23	...	5	14	3	1	...	11	12	10	9	19
Erysipelas ...	8	...	...	...	1	4	3	4	4	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	31	...	6	22	3	...	...	20	11	20	10	30
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	1
Relapsing Fever...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	68	...	11	38	11	5	3	41	27	31	19	50

Isolation Hospital—Chickerell.

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all Ages of 'Residents' belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.		Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or 'Non-residents' in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 Year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Weymouth	Melcombe Regis.	
Small-pox ...	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	1
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Diphtheria including Membranous croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Enteritis ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krysipelas...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	33	...	1	...	2	29	1	19	14	3
Other tubercular diseases	17	5	6	1	1	4	...	11	6	2
Cancer, malignant disease	16	...	...	...	...	7	9	11	5	6
Bronchitis...	16	4	...	1	...	...	11	7	9	2
Pneumonia	24	5	6	1	1	8	3	18	6	2
Pleurisy ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs...	5	3	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	...
Alcoholism	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...
Cirrhosis of liver }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1
Diseases and accidents of parturition	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	6
Heart diseases	31	...	...	...	3	14	14	15	16	1
Accidents ...	13	4	1	...	2	3	3	10	3	...
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes ...	109	17	4	4	2	23	59	54	55	31
All causes	299	53	26	7	13	98	102	168	131	56

TABLE Va.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1907.—Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 1 month.	1—2 months	2—3 months	3—4 months	4—5 months	5—6 months	6—7 months	7—8 months	8—9 months	9—10 months	10—11 months	11—12 months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All causes	Certified	...	8	3	3	2	16	3	3	4	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	33
	Uncertified	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
	Scarlet fever	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria: Croup	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Diarrhoeal Diseases	Whooping cough	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
III. Wasting Diseases	Premature Birth	...	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Congenital defects	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at birth...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of breast-milk, starvation	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Tuberculous Diseases	Atrophy, debility, marasmus...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous meningitis	...	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
	Tuberculous peritonitis: Tabes mesenterica	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Other tuberculous diseases	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Erysipelas	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Other causes	Syphilis	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Laryngitis	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Pneumonia	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Suffocation, overlying	...	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other causes	Other causes	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Other causes	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

District (or sub-division) of WEYMOUTH.

Population (estimated to middle of 1907), 11,800.

Births in the year : 310

Deaths in the year of Infants, 33

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 168.

TABLE Vb.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1907.—Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 1 month.	1—2 months	2—3 months	3—4 months	4—5 months	5—6 months	6—7 months	7—8 months	8—9 months	9—10 months	10—11 months	11—12 months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All causes	Certified Uncertified	2 ...	3 ...	...	1 ...	6 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	3 ...	1 ...	1 ...	2 ...	1 ...	2 ...	1 ...	20 ...
I. Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox Chicken-pox Measles... Scarlet fever Diphtheria : Croup Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Diarrhoeal Diseases	Diarrhoea, all forms Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh...	...	...	...	1 ...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 ...
III. Wasting Diseases	Premature Birth Congenital defects Injury at birth... Want of breast-milk, starvation Atrophy, debility, marasmus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Tuberculous Diseases	Tuberculous meningitis Tuberculous peritonitis : Tabes mesenterica Other tuberculous diseases Erysipelas Syphilis Rickets...	1 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	1 ...	...	3 2 ... 1 1 1 1 4 2 2 1 ...
V. Other causes	Meningitis (not tuberculous) Convulsions Bronchitis Laryngitis Pneumonia Suffocation, overlying Other causes ...	1 ...	1 ...	...	...	2 ...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	...	...	1 ...	1...	...	...	...

District (or sub-division) of MELCOMBE REGIS.

Population (estimated to middle of 1907), 11,500.

Births in the year : 198

Deaths in the year of Infants, 20

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 131.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories	53	6	...
(Including Factory Laundries			
Workshops	382	60	2
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	62	24	...
(Other than Outworkers' premises			
included in Part 3 of this Report)			
Total	497	90	2

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Refer'ed to H.M. Inspec'r	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts--</i>				
Want of cleanliness	34	25	...	...
Want of ventilation	11	8	...	...
Overcrowding	2	2	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	3	2	...	...
Other nuisances	25	14	...	...
Sanitary { insufficient	36	22	...	1
accommodation { unsuitable or defective	3	2	...	...
{ not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	1	1	...	1
Other offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
(excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	115	76	...	2

3.—Home Work.

Nature of Work	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.										Inspec- tions of Out- workers' premises	Outwork in unwholesome premises, Section 108.			Outwork in infected premises, Sections 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers					Address of Outworkers received from other Councils	Address of Outworkers sent to other Councils	Prosecutions		In- stancees		Notices served	Prose- cutions	In- stancees	Orders made (S. 110)	Prose- cutions (Sec- tions 109, 110)	
	Twice in the year		Once in the year		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists			Failing to send lists									
	Outworkers		Outworkers														
	Lists	Con- tractors	Lists	Con- tractors					Work- men								Work- men
Wearing apparel—																	
(1) making, &c. ...	34	20	107	1	2	10	8	...	...	79	7	7	Nil	...	...	...
(2) cleaning and washing	
Lace, lace curtains and nets	
Artificial flowers	
Nets, other than wire nets	
Tents	
Sacks	
Furniture and Upholstery ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fur pulling	
Feather sorting	
Umbrellas, &c.	
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c	
Paper bags and boxes	
Basket making	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush making	
Racquet and tennis balls	
Stuffed Toys	
File making	
Electro-plate	
Cables and chains	
Anchors and Grapnels	
Cart Gear	
Locks, latches and keys	
Pea picking	
Total ...	36	20	109	2	2	11	8	...	...	81	7	7	Nil	...	...	...

4.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	7
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) {	5
Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	4
Other	3
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	...
In use at the end of the year	2

Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.



ANNUAL REPORT

AND

RESULTS OF THE OBSERVATIONS

MADE

DURING THE YEAR 1907,

AT THE

METEOROLOGICAL STATION, WESTHAM.

LATITUDE, $50^{\circ} 36' 20''$ N. LONGITUDE, $2^{\circ} 26' 50''$ W.

HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL—22 FEET.

I. J. BROWN, F.R.Met.Soc.,

Honorary Borough Meteorologist.

WEYMOUTH :
HARRY WHEELER, LTD.,
PRINTERS.

CONTENTS.

Remarks	...	...	...	...	...	...	Page 56
A Comparison	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Barometer	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Shade Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Bright Sunshine	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Rainfall	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
The Winds	...	...	...	...	...	...	62

**To the
Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors
of the Borough of Weymouth and
Melcombe Regis.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present you with my Tenth Annual Report of the Meteorological observations for the year 1907. The various instruments are all in good working order, the readings being taken daily at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

On November 1st we commenced sending daily at 6 p.m. a special code telegram to the Meteorological Office. This has met a long-felt want, and we are now having our sunshine and temperature returns included in their official list.

Throughout the year 915 weather telegrams have been despatched—viz., every day to the “Daily Telegraph,” and from June to September inclusive to the “Standard,” “Tribune,” “Daily News,” “Daily Chronicle,” and “Morning Leader,” and also to other daily papers when requests have been made for same. Weekly reports are sent to all the local papers, and full monthly returns to the Royal Meteorological Society for publication in the “Meteorological Record,” and to Dr. H. R. Mill for “British Rainfall.”

During the year I have received and replied to a large number of enquiries respecting the climate of the town. I trust the accompanying tables and comparisons will prove of use in bringing the favourable climatic conditions of Weymouth as a health resort more prominently before the public.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

I. J. BROWN.

2 St. Thomas Street,
Weymouth,

February, 1908.

A COMPARISON.

The following amounts as published monthly last year by the "Daily Telegraph" is in most cases a ten years' average of Sunshine and Rainfall of the towns given below :—

NAME OF TOWN.				Total average Sunshine for the year.	Total average Rainfall for the year.
				<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
WEYMOUTH	...	...	...	1786·6	27·07
Brighton	...	...	...	1779·5	29·05
Hastings	...	...	...	1776·3	28·39
Eastbourne	...	...	...	1773·7	30·48
Torquay	...	...	...	1760·1	34·21
Folkestone	...	...	...	1755·0	24·83
Sidmouth	...	...	...	1748·4	30·56
Lowestoft	...	...	...	1683·1	23·98
Ramsgate	...	...	...	1676·5	21·98
Bournemouth	...	...	...	1667·0	30·69
Tenby	...	...	...	1657·1	33·58
Southampton	...	...	...	1656·6	31·09
Southend	...	...	...	1649·0	21·40
Llandudno	...	...	...	1625·3	29·97
Ilfracombe	...	...	...	1590·8	38·54
Margate	...	...	...	1572·0	22·48
Weston-super-Mare	...	...	...	1555·8	30·40
Aberystwith	...	...	...	1524·8	30·21
London	...	...	...	1226·4	24·07

BAROMETER—9 a.m.
Corrected for Temperature and Altitude.

1907.	Mean.	Difference from the Average.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
Year

Inches.
 29·317
 29·129
 29·896
 29·134
 29·513
 29·522
 29·651
 29·753
 29·705
 28·960
 29·214
 29·129

Inches.
 30·714
 30·565
 30·562
 30·424
 30·251
 30·245
 30·573
 30·425
 30·471
 30·134
 30·391
 30·285

Inches.
 +0·383
 +0·186
 +0·258
 —0·165
 —0·129
 —0·175
 +0·040
 —0·036
 +0·108
 —0·429
 —0·026
 —0·111

Inches.
 30·347
 30·071
 30·247
 29·803
 29·851
 29·890
 30·082
 30·062
 30·142
 29·629
 29·992
 29·786

17th
 2nd
 21st
 23rd
 18th
 17th
 11th
 22nd
 16th
 5th
 30th
 17th

2nd
 12th
 16th
 3rd
 2nd
 1st
 4th
 15th
 26th
 17th
 26th
 14th

October 17th

28·960

January 17th

30·714

—0·096

29·992

...

SHADE TEMPERATURE.

1907.	9 a.m.	Max. mean.	Min. mean.	Range mean.	Max. and Min. mean.	Differ- ence from the Average	Highest	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Relative Humidity.
January	40.9	45.0	33.8	11.2	39.4	-1.6	50.8	1, 6, & 10	22.0	25th	82
February	39.0	44.8	34.4	10.4	39.6	-1.8	51.5	9th	25.1	23rd	83
March	46.4	51.9	38.7	13.2	45.3	+2.5	58.1	31st	25.9	12th	74
April	48.2	53.7	40.7	13.0	47.2	-0.1	64.8	24th	32.4	18th	81
May...	53.7	58.3	46.7	11.6	52.5	-0.1	65.8	28th	38.2	21st	76
June	56.3	63.2	50.8	12.4	57.0	-1.4	64.5	9th	46.2	29th	80
July...	60.9	65.9	53.0	12.9	59.4	-2.0	78.0	16th	46.0	13th	74
August	61.6	66.7	54.3	12.4	60.5	-1.1	70.4	28th	45.6	25th	78
September	60.4	65.9	52.0	13.9	58.9	+0.3	73.0	12th	42.3	16th	80
October	54.3	59.1	48.9	10.2	54.0	+2.3	64.6	4th	39.3	25th	80
November	48.3	53.4	43.1	10.3	48.2	+0.8	60.2	9th	33.7	16th	85
December	45.2	48.6	41.7	6.9	45.1	+2.0	56.9	8th	32.1	29th	83
Year	51.2	56.4	44.8	11.6	50.6	-0.2	78.0	July 16th	22.0	Jan. 25th	79

BRIGHT SUNSHINE.*As registered by the Campbell-Stokes Lense Burning Recorder.*

1907.	Actual Sunshine.		Difference from the Average.		Greatest Daily Amount.		Date.	Days on which sun shone.	Sunless Days.	Amount of Cloud.
January ...	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	31st	21	10	0 to 10
February ...	109	17	+10	44	8	30	23rd & 28th	24	4	6.9
March ...	211	55	+25	05	9	25	31st	28	3	5.9
April ...	188	05	+91	19	11	45	22nd	27	3	4.3
May ...	149	45	+29	17	13	10	4th	30	1	5.9
June ...	188	00	-89	51	12	30	16th	26	4	6.4
July ...	245	15	-44	30	15	30	17th	28	3	7.2
August ...	198	25	-14	33	15	00	11th	29	2	5.9
September ...	184	30	-33	47	13	30	10th	25	5	6.3
October ...	129	23	+18	36	11	20	22nd	26	5	5.2
November ...	62	12	+25	05	9	12	15th	21	9	6.5
December ...	43	00	-11	54	8	18	6th	18	13	5.9
Year ...	1784	07	-7	36	6	18				7.0
			— 2	05	15	30	June 16th	303	62	6.1

RAINFALL.

1907.	Total Amount.	Difference from the Average.	Wet Days or falls of 0.01 in. or more.	Difference from the Average.	Mean Wet Day Rate of Rainfall.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.	Date of greatest fall.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>			<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	
January ...	1.13	-1.28	10	-5	0.11	0.37	21st
February ...	1.22	-0.81	10	-1	0.12	0.26	11th
March ...	0.39	-1.43	10	-2	0.04	0.14	16th
April ...	3.20	+1.53	17	+5	0.19	0.54	6th & 20th
May... ..	1.89	+0.35	16	+6	0.12	0.33	6th
June ...	1.57	-0.34	15	+5	0.10	0.30	11th
July... ..	1.06	-0.85	10	-2	0.10	0.27	22nd
August ...	1.20	-0.69	13	+1	0.09	0.46	17th
September ...	0.68	-1.56	8	-3	0.08	0.37	4th
October ...	8.23	+5.15	26	+11	0.32	1.25	16th
November ...	2.96	-0.51	15	-1	0.20	0.60	26th
December ...	3.91	+0.81	23	+7	0.17	0.89	2nd
Year ...	27.44	+0.37	173	+21	0.14	1.25	Oct. 16th

THE WINDS.

Observed to 16 points, but in tables reduced to 8 points of the compass.

1907.	Velocity in Miles per Hour.		Direction. Number of Observations—9 a.m. and 6 p.m.								
	Total.	Mean per day	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calms.
January	9840	317	6	2	7	4	1	2	24	12	4
February	8280	295	8	4	5	4	6	4	12	9	4
March ...	8784	282	3	0	8	9	3	4	26	5	4
April ...	8280	276	6	2	10	5	10	4	17	6	0
May ...	10008	323	0	0	19	5	11	3	21	1	2
June ...	9408	313	0	1	1	0	4	10	40	4	0
July ...	7992	258	5	2	7	4	4	4	30	4	2
August...	9000	290	1	1	0	2	2	8	45	3	0
September	7944	264	1	1	18	12	5	7	13	3	0
October	9952	321	3	0	6	2	8	13	30	0	0
November	11208	373	3	3	11	9	7	13	8	6	0
December	13728	443	3	2	15	5	8	8	18	3	0
Year	114424	313	39	18	107	61	69	80	284	56	16